



AND NORTH YORK GENERAL INTELLIGENCER AND ADVERTISER.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. X. NO. 26, NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1861. WHOLE NO. 494

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT & CO., 25, St. James, Canada
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 11-51

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICKLAYERS, Plasterers and Stone
Masons, Dealers in Lime, &c. &c.
Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 11-14

A. Boulton,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Con-
veyancer, &c. &c. Office in the
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1860. 11-36

R. Moore,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Al-
lorney, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in the
Newmarket, Jan. 5, 1859. 11-23

John B. Jones,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chan-
cery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in the
Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Ade-
laide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 11-23

North Richardson,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. &c.
Office in the Queen's Bench, Of-
fice—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents for
Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. 11-1

William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c. Office—No. 2 Toronto-st., second
door south of Post Office, Toronto, O. W.
November 4th, 1860. 11-38

James W. Sovers,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chan-
cery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office—No. 1
Adelaide-st., opposite Court House.
August 2nd, 1860. 11-23

T. H. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c. Office—No. 1 Adelaide-st., East
of Yonge Street.
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1859. 11-35

Dr. Pyne,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, re-
siding in the public, that he has re-
turned to his new premises on Gough-st.,
opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may
be consulted at all hours, except when absent
on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 11-15

Dr. Hackett,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucher, &c. re-
siding—Prospect Street, (Garfield's)
Newmarket.
Newmarket.
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1859. 11-35

Dr. Hillary,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucher, &c. re-
siding—First Brick House North of Mr.
Dow's, Aurora.
Aurora, Oct. 11, 1859. 11-35

Professional Notice.

DR. HUNTER begs leave to announce to
the inhabitants of Newmarket, and sur-
rounding country, that he has retained the
practice of the profession in all its branches,
Office at his residence, Timothy Street—Con-
sultation hours from 9 to 11 o'clock, A.M.
Newmarket, May 17, 1859. 11-14

Walter B. Gekko, M. D.,
LICENTATE of the Medical Board of Up-
per Canada, and recently one of the Medi-
cal Officers of the Toronto General Hospital,
and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr.
Robt's Medical School, has returned to Au-
rora, and taken his former residence on
Yonge Street, where he may be consulted at
all times, on the various branches of his pro-
fession.
Aurora, Dec. 15, '59. 11-44

R. Ramsey, M.D., M.L.M. Edinburg,
LICENTATE (with honors) of the Univer-
sity of Quebec College, Kingston, C. W.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
RESIDENCE—BROWN'S LEE, "G"
May 2nd, '61. 11-15

Hides! Hides! Hides!

THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH
for hides.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 20th, 1859. 11-43

International
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON,
CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1859. 11-11

John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in
the Court of Queen's Bench for the Coun-
ties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c. &c.
Sharon, C. W.
June 3, 1859. 11-16

Wm. Mosley,
CONVEYANCER and Land Agent, Coun-
sellor in the Queen's Bench, Office on
Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May 1855. 11-17

John Saxton,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main
Street Newmarket. All kinds of
Watches and Clocks repaired in or-
der and warranted.
Newmarket, Sep. 9, 1859. 11-32

Bible Depository.

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at So-
ciety's prices, upon application to Thos.
Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Rail-
road Hotel.
Newmarket, Mar. 26, 1859. 11-10

George B. Hutchcroft,
WAGON, Carriage and
Blanch Maker, Main
Street Newmarket. All or-
ders executed with dispatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 6, 1856. 11-50

Dr. Bentley,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, re-
siding—Water Street, foot
of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. 11-3

Albion Hotel,
EAST MARKET SQUARE,
TORONTO.
J. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.
Toronto, December 12, 1859. 11-45

Business Directory.

C. Mortimer,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, re-
siding—Aurora. A fresh supply of Drugs, Chemi-
cals, Medical, &c. &c. Aurora, March 16, '60. 11-5

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.
Mas. J. FORSYTH, PROPRIETRESS.
Omnibus to and from Cars, Free.
Newmarket, March 27, 1861. 11-7

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
(LATE MAY'S OLD STAND.)
BY HENRY CROXON.
HOLLAND LANDING.
THESE premises have lately been thor-
oughly renovated and re-fitted for the accom-
modation of guests. A careful and attentive
waiter always in attendance.
Holland Landing, March 16, 1860. 11-5

"Marksmen's Home,"
BY JAS. McCLELLAN,
HOLLAND LANDING.
THIS Hotel is now the only fitted up for
the accommodation of Guests, and attached
to it is one of the best Public Rooms in the
Village.
Holland Landing, March 22, 1860. 11-6

JAS. McCLELLAN,
Licensed Auctioneer!
For the United Counties of York and Peel.
Charges Moderate. 11-6

H. Noble, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, re-
siding—Sharon, C. W.
Feb. 23, '61. 11-2

T. H. Ince,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c. &c.
N. B.—Money to loan in sums to suit bor-
rowers. Office—York Chambers, opposite the
Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
Feb. 20, '61. 11-2

S. W. Hallen,
CIVIL Engineer, and Provincial Land Sur-
veyor. Office—Newmarket, County of
York.
Jan'y 1st, '61. 11-47

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
AURORA!
GEO. L. GRAHAM—PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is beautifully situated near the
Aurora Station, and has recently been re-
fitted for the accommodation of guests.
A careful waiter always in Attendance!
Aurora, April 9, 1861. 11-9

Magistrate's Blanks
OF all descriptions, on hand for sale. Apply
at the NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9, '61. 11-2

Geo. Wallace,
BARBER, Hairdresser, &c. &c. begs respect-
fully to intimate that he has returned to
Newmarket, and opened a Shop in the build-
ing formerly occupied by the New Era Print-
ing Office, Corner of Hill and Main Streets,
where he is prepared to wait upon all who
may favor him with a call. Razors, Scissors,
Knives, &c. ground and set on the shortest no-
tice. All work warranted. A call respectfully
solicited.
Newmarket, July 17, '61. 11-49

R. B. Joy,
BARBER, Hairdresser, &c. &c. Main St. New-
market. Razors, Scissors, Knives, &c.
ground and set on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, Nov. 15, '60. 11-40

Dr. D. E. Seymour,
HOMOEOPATHIC Physician, Offi-
ce—West side Main-st., near the New Era
Building, Newmarket, C. W.
July 7, '59. 11-21

Berj. Pearson,
COMMISSIONER in the Queen's Bench,
Conveyancer, &c. &c. Agent for the Pro-
vincial Insurance Company. Office on Yonge
Street.
Aurora, May 2, '61. 11-12

S. M. Jarvis,
BARRISTER and Solicitor in Chancery.
Toronto-st., Toronto. Branch Office—
Main-st., Ontario. A new market, where
the business will be conducted as usual, by
Mr. J. L. Campbell.
Newmarket, April 4, '61. 11-61

Matthews & Maclean,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLD CORN EXCHANGE.
FRONT STREET, TORONTO.
ADVANCES made on FLOUR,
GRAIN, HUGS, BUTTER, or other
produce, consigned to us, or to
David E. McLean & Co., Montreal.
Dec. 14, 1859. 11-45

E. D. Rogers,
JOINER & CARPENTER,
[Returning thanks for the liberal patronage
conferred since commencing business in
this place, would respectfully intimate that he
is prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions—and furnish materials or
otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps
constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash
and Doors. All orders executed in a neat
and substantial manner and with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 21, 1857. 11-31

Old Established Black Bull Inn,
No. 255, QUEEN ST., TORONTO.
JOHN PURDY, PROPRIETOR.
J. P. WOULD particularly invite gentle-
men and ladies visiting Toronto to
give him a call, as he has spared no expense in
refitting up the above establishment for the
general comfort of his guests. Good stabling
and every accommodation for horses.
TERMS EXTREMELY MODERATE.
Toronto, Jan'y 22, '61. 11-50

Wrapping Paper!
JUST RECEIVED, a good supply—from
30c. a Ream upwards—at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
March 1, 1861. 11-3

English and American Styles.
Just received, which he is prepared to make
to order, in the latest
ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES.
and warranted to please the most fastidious.
Remember the Old Shop, near of
Simpson & Dunpaugh.
Main Street, Newmarket.
Newmarket, June 12, 1861. 11-18

Poetry.

The Hand upon the Latch.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SONG.

My cottage home is filled with light
The long, long summer day,
But, ah! I dream of the night,
And hail the sinking ray.
For even now one whose smile
Doth more than morning's match—
And life seems dawning while
His hand is on the latch!

When autumn fields are thick with sheaves
And corn is ripe, and
And grapes grow purple 'neath the eaves
Along our trellis'd wall—
I dream of the sleep
Faint twittering in the thicket
To wake to joy when soft is heard
His hand upon the latch!

In the short winter afternoon
I throw my work aside,
And through the lattice, while the moon
Shines mistily and wide,
On the dim upland paths I peer
To vain his form to catch
I startle with delight, and hear
His hand upon the latch!

Yes, I am his in storm and shine;
For me he treads all day,
And his true heart I know is mine,
Both near and away.
And when he leaves our garden gate
At morn, his steps I watch—
Then patiently till eve await
His hand upon the latch.

Literature.

WHAT A WIFE CAN DO.

BY MARY C. VAUGHAN.

Two young ladies sat in a pleasant
chamber, engaged in earnest conversation.
They were sisters, though no stranger,
judging by their features and manners,
would have supposed them to be connect-
ed by any ties of blood.

The one, a blonde of the purest type,
tall, voluptuously formed, languid, or
more truly inert, leaned back and swayed
herself gently in an immense cushioned
rocking chair. Her hands lay listlessly
upon her lap, and though she spoke flu-
ently, her countenance scarcely lightened
up with a gleam of interest, and the perfect
passivity of her air betrayed her disinclina-
tion for all physical effort. The other
sister, of medium size, slight, every move-
ment displaying the restless energy of her
character, seemed busy as she talked.

Her hands were never, one moment, idle;
face, figure, entire personality were full of
vivid expression and action, that empha-
sized and gave force to her words. There
was no repose in her character, while that
of her sister had no action. The sisters
seemed each the exact complement of the
other. The one, toned down by her lan-
guage, the extreme energy of the other;
and, unlike as they were, perhaps because
of that unlikeness, the warmest and most
devoted attachment existed between them.

At the respective ages of eighteen and
twenty they had been wooed and won.

They were to be married on the same day,
and that day, concerning which they had
been talking, was now fast approaching.

"I shall keep no servant," said Char-
lotte, the younger sister. "A laundress,
one day in the week, can do all the more
drudgery of so small a household; and it
will be only a pleasure, and no more than
sufficient employment for my time, to per-
form the regular duties of housekeeping."

Her sister lifted her languid eyebrows
with a passing expression of surprise, and
interrupted, to say:

"You cannot mean that you are going
to turn cook and housemaid surely, Char-
lotte. I hope you will not degrade your-
self by such tasks. You have never
done any such things in your father's house,
and it would be preposterous to commence
them in your husband's."

"What do you expect to be—a wife or
a playmate?" asked Charlotte, drily.

"Because, if you are the one, you have
duties and responsibilities no less binding
than those which James assumes. You are
just as much bound to aid, assist,
cheer and encourage him, as he is to give
you support and maintenance."

"A fine doctrine for you, who love to
work; but one that I, by no means, sub-
scribe to. Of course I mean to be a kind
and loving wife to James; but if I look
after the servants, he will provide me with
I shall think my duties and responsibility
fulfilled. Besides he will have five thou-
sand dollars from papa, on our wed-
ding day, and the furniture of our house."

So will Henry; but that abides
neither him nor me from the necessity
of labor and economy."

"Well, I shall not trouble myself to
look at the subject."

So saying, Clara, to whom the discus-
sion was, by no means, pleasant, as she
was weary enough to see that her sister
was wearying herself, left her rocking-
chair and the room. Charlotte remained
holding up the finishing touches to
one article after another of Clara's wardrobe.
Her own had been long for some time,
in an entire state of readiness, and she
was now supplying the deficiencies of her
sister's inertness. A tear or two fell
from her dark eyes as she watched the
retreating form, and her countenance
was weary and sad. Her only words were,
"And James is just so careless and
thoughtless as she! What will their fu-
ture be?"

room about nine o'clock, where James
had been impatiently waiting for her
more than an hour.

"You are late, love," he said, with an
attempt at a smile. "I ought to have
been at the Bank before this time. I
told you it was necessary for me to have
breakfast at eight o'clock."

"Well, was it not ready?" Clara asked,
as she languidly seated herself. "I
am sure I told the cook to have it at
eight."

"Yes, it was, I believe. I think the
cook is punctual, but I did not wish to
eat alone."

"But you will have to always, if you
must breakfast at eight. I never rose
till nine at home, and I shall be ill all
day if I attempt it."

James looked disappointed. He thought
his young wife might have made the ex-
ecution for the sake of a cheerful meal
with him in the morning. But he said
nothing, swallowed his food in haste, and
was soon on his way to the Bank.

Clara dwelt at the table until the
cook came to get her orders for the din-
ner. The conference ended by the dis-
patch of that functionary to market, at-
tended by the errand boy, with carte
blanche as to purchases; and Clara went
up stairs to practice a little on the piano,
to gaze a long time from the window,
and idle away the hours. At dinner a
repart was served sufficient for ten han-
gry men, and at a cost which would tell
severely in the monthly bills.

In the meantime how had Charlotte
passed her day. At half past seven she
had called her husband to the nice break-
fast table prepared by her own hands.

At nine o'clock Charlotte's kitchen
and dining room were in the most exact
order. By half past nine she had made
her chamber a temple of neatness, and
was ready, in her straw bonnet and little
grey cloak, to go to market. By half-
past ten she had reached home again, and
was ready to set herself at her sewing.

She had already commenced to put
Henry's wardrobe in complete order, and
had ordered home materials for a set of
shirts, which her own busy fingers were
to prepare. She had also an interesting
book which she found time to read, when
time of work.

So passed the day, until it was time to
prepare dinner. This though rather hard
work, was done with skill and energy,
that obstacles vanished, and when Henry
returned the dishes were ready, and she,
with wrapper laid aside, neatly arranged
hair, and pretty muslin dress, looked as
little as possible like a cook, as she took
her place at the head of the table.

With such different household arrange-
ments, such different plans and purposes,
the fates of these wedded pairs can cause
no surprise in the minds of those who fol-
low them to the end. Ten years have
elapsed since their marriage day. James,
careless, thoughtless, too fond of his wife
to reprove or remonstrate, to ignorant
of the exact trouble to prevent it by any
wise means, soon found himself in an un-
blessed condition. He was irregular in
his attendance at business, and made no
advance in position or salary. Little by
little the five thousand dollars were with-
drawn to meet pressing necessities. Then
came debts, desperate efforts on his part
to institute a reform somewhere, first at
home, since there seemed to be the trou-
ble chiefly; efforts met always by languid
or stolid indifference on the part of his
wife, who would not dismiss a servant, or
forego a luxury.

Destruction and trouble led to disappa-
intment, crime followed drunkenness, and he
fled from his country to avoid arrest for
forgeries.

He is supposed to be in California, or
one of the Central American States
now, and Clara and her three children
have taken up their abode in her father's
house. As inert as a mother, as she was
in her girlhood, Clara sits all day in the
pleasant chamber, where she first saw her,
now the nursery, and still makes no great
exertion than the monotonous swaying
of her chair, while her children scream
and squabble around her unheeded.

But the position of Henry is as mate-
rially changed for the better, as that of
James for the worse. Steady, persevering
industry, unflinching integrity, and a
correct life, have led to advancement.

He is now an acknowledged and influ-
ential partner in the firm, under his
guidance, has greatly enlarged its opera-
tions, and increased its wealth. At every
step in his career he has been aided by his
wife, the mother of four children, and she no
longer plays the part of cook and cham-
bermaid. But she manages and directs all
the expenditures of her household, and is
as efficient as its head only, as even when
she was its hand alone. Truly may her
husband say that "her price is above rub-
ies" while the poor and wretched wren-
dred, exiled forever from home and coun-
try, curses the day that allied him to the
weak and selfish woman whose extrava-
gance has hurried him to his ruin.

Agriculture.

Good Seed—Early Wheat.

"What you sow, that shall you also
reap," is as true in agriculture as in morals.
It was once thought, and sustained by high
authority, that imperfectly ripened wheat
if it would germinate, was as good as any
for seed—and even recommended as better
than good, plump kernels, as more seeds
were contained in a bushel. Experience
proves this notion fallacious. We may as
well expect a full-sized Morgan horse
from a Spanish jack, as a good crop of
wheat from imperfect seed. To produce
the best, we must propagate from the best.

In England, the farmers take the
sheaves and whip them gently over a stone
when the best and earliest ripened kernels
will fall out, which they take for seed. A
better method is to go through the field
and select the earliest ripened heads for
seed, which will soon produce an earlier
variety than the original stock. Such
seed will also produce a crop free from
smut. Sowing poor, half ripened, imper-
fect seed, is sowing smut and disappoint-
ment. It might seem that it would be an
endless task to gather enough early head-
ed seed, but it requires but two or three
years to change the variety, and have seed
enough and to spare.

A wheat known in Scotland as the
Hopetown wheat, and deemed an excellent
and "profic variety, owes its origin to an
accidental circumstance, an observing ear,
from which he picked out ninety-nine
kernels, and from their product came this
celebrated variety.

To show the rapidity with which such
seed may multiply, we give an instance.—
A farmer in Cambridgeshire, England, in
1840, gathered eighteen very true ears
of the proceeds of which filled a common
winnowing glass. These seeds he planted the
following autumn, and produced seven
bushels and one peck, and this produced
one hundred and eight bushels and two
pecks, which was planted in 1843, and
produced one thousand eight hundred and
sixty eight bushels. This was the incre-
ase of eighteen heads of wheat in four
years.

Another farmer planted thirty kernels
in 1839, which produced fourteen and
three-fourths ounces; this was sown, and
produced one bushel and one peck; this
produced forty-five bushels; and this, in
1841, produced five hundred and thirty-
seven bushels.

It will be seen that the task of gathering
the earliest ripened heads, and thus pro-
ducing an early variety, is not great; and
farmers will be well paid for the trouble.
They will get a variety that can be sown
late enough to escape the fly, and that will
still ripen early enough to escape the rust.
Try it, and give us the result.—Ohio Farmer.

(d) The leading idea embodied in this
paragraph is one which can not be too
often enforced. Farmers and horticultu-
rists are far too indifferent to the quality
of the seed which they intend to sow.
Not only is this true in regard to the vari-
ety, but also as respects the develop-
ment of the seed itself. We do not feel
quite sure, however, that the best and
plumpest kernels are always the best seed.
We know good farmers who like to get
their seed wheat from thin, poor, hard
where the grain is light and the kernels,
though of good length, are deficient in
plumpness—in other words, deficient in
starch. No one expects a Morgan horse
from a Spanish jack, but we may obtain a
good colt from a well bred stallion that is
not in high condition. So it is possible
that we may obtain excellent wheat from
seed, of a good variety, that is not itself
as fully developed as it would be under the
best culture. Our excellent contemporary
says: "Experience has proved this
notion fallacious." Perhaps so. But if
it has, the facts have escaped our observa-
tion, and we should be glad to have them
brought forward. This is the question:
Will seed wheat of a particular variety, say
Sauter's for instance, that has been pro-
duced on good land, and the kernels of
which are large and plump, produce a
better crop than seed of the same variety
grown on poor land, and the kernels of
which are small and thin?

We confess to a doubt on this point.—
As we have said before, there are good
and experienced farmers who prefer to get
their seed wheat from poor, thin land, be-
lieving that when sown on richer and
stronger soil it will produce a better and
earlier crop. We are inclined to think
they are right, but do not feel certain on
the point. Mr. S. Taylor of England,
for many years a large farmer, used to
prefer the thinnest wheat for seed. He
says he has seen "the most beautiful
samples of wheat produced from seed of
the most ordinary description." On the
other hand, Morton's *Cyclopedia of Agri-
culture* advocates similar views to those
of the Ohio Farmer.—Genesee Farmer.

"What Rotation shall we Adopt?"

This question can not be definitely an-
swered. Much depends on the character
of the soil and climate, and on the crop
which it is considered most important to
raise.

Where wheat is the principal object
the system of rotation should have special
reference to the preparation, cleaning and
enrichment of the ground for this crop.
On heavy clay soils, it is difficult to dis-
pense with the use of the summer fallow
in cleaning and preparing the soil for
wheat—at length for any length of time.
On naturally rich soil, that has been
down in grass for some years, corn, fol-
lowed by barley and then wheat, is a pro-
fitable rotation for the time being. But
all these crops are cereals—all are believed
to require the same general character
of plant-food. Corn—barley—wheat,
therefore, must be regarded as an exhaust-
ing system of rotation. It is directly con-
trary to the old English maxim, "Never
two white crops in succession."

Corn—barley—wheat is a common ro-
tation in some sections of Pennsylvania,
but this is open to the same objection.—
Corn—peas—wheat would be far better.
The peas, if a heavy crop, smother the
weeds, and they are off in time to allow
of the ground being put in good condi-
tion for the wheat. If the summer and
early autumn, however, are very dry,
there is danger of the seed wheat not ger-
minating on the pea land, from lack of
moisture. The advantage of the peas
over oats or barley consists in their en-
riching qualities as compared with these
crops. To get the full benefit of the crop
of peas, however, it is necessary to con-
sume them on the farm.

Perhaps a better rotation would be
commencing as before with soil land—
peas—wheat—clover two years, and then
wheat again, seeded with clover.

Foreign & Colonial.

American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

The following orders have just been
promulgated:—Searches of houses for
arms, traitors or spies, and arrest of of-
fenders, in such matters shall only be
made in any department by the special
authority of the commander thereof, ex-
cept in extreme cases admitting of no de-
lay.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Scott,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Another order has been issued by Gen.
Scott to the army or any person who, in
consequence of the war, may be near the
grounds and tombs of Washington, to re-
gard all there as sacred.

Ex-Gov. Wiso's retreat is confirmed,
but under what circumstances is un-
known.

Official despatches just received from
General Cox, commander of the Federal
forces on the Kanawha River, in Vir-
ginia, states that the Kanawha Valley is
now free of rebel troops.

Cox's rapid pursuit of Wiso's forces re-
sulted in the capture of 1,000 stand of
arms and a large amount of gunpowder,
left behind by the enemy in their flight.
Wiso and his forces were completely
routed. There was no chance for a fight,
as the rebels retreated faster than the pur-
suit could be made. The force is stated
to be 5,000 or 6,000.

The enemy burned all the bridges in
their retreat.

General Cox adds that he now fully oc-
cupies the Valley, and that the people are
returning to their homes, from which they
have been driven by the rebels.

Great rejoicing have been made on the
Kanawha River at the retreat of Wiso.
It is rumored that General Wool is to
be immediately called into active service,
and assume the command at Fortress
Monroe, in the place of General Butler.
The latter will be ordered to co-operate
with General McClellan.

All was quiet in the Federal camp on
the Potomac last night.

The heavy rains have raised the stream
so that it is impossible to ford it at pres-
ent.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 1.

No important movements have yet
taken place.

An additional force has been sent to
guard the forts at Harper's Ferry.

On Tuesday night it was reported that
considerable bodies of rebel foragers were
within six miles of the Ferry, which
gave rise to the suspicion that a much
larger body is nearer us than Leesburg.
Some think that Gen. Johnson's army
is on the move northward.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

Sixteen officers of the Garibaldi Guards,
dissatisfied with their experience and in-
competency to discharge their duties, have
resigned, and returned to New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

The special despatch to the Times
says:—Official dispatches to General
Patterson will show that the entire blame
for the defeat of our forces at Bull's Run
is due entirely to his neglect of positive
orders.

He was directed, first—To engage and
defeat Gen. Johnson.

Second—If unable to engage Johnson
to get between him and Manassas and
prevent a junction of his forces with
Beauregard's.

Third—If unable to fulfill either of
these orders, he was to harass Johnson
in front and keep him before Winchester.

Fourth—If he could do neither of
these things then he was to make all
haste to Washington and join McDowell
as soon as Johnson could join Beaure-
gard.

It will be seen that Gen. Patterson dis-
regarded each of these orders, and that
he obeyed either he would have pre-
vented the disaster at Bull's Run and at
once have entirely destroyed the rebellion
or removed the seat of war beyond the
confines of Virginia.

The Secretary of War, yesterday, di-
rected the commander of the forces at
Alexandria that from this day all slaves
now in prison at that port be liberated,
and that they be employed on the fortifi-
cations and military works, and be paid
for as day laborers in the service of the
government. All other slaves escaping
hereafter, shall be treated in a similar
manner.

From a trustworthy source we learn
that Colonel Cameron was shot by Col-
onel Wade Hampton, of South Carolina.
General Beauregard's forces at Bull's
Run were 27,000, which was increased
by 8,000 of Johnson's the day before,
and by 5,000 more during the engage-
ment.

The special despatch to the Commer-
cial says:—From sources which are
thought reliable the House will be ad-
vantage to the proposed increase of ten per
cent. upon the present tariff. It is be-
lieved to have been ascertained that a
considerable majority will vote promptly
for its rejection.

The Senate Military Committee are
rigidly scrutinizing the army nomina-
tions sent in to them.

It is not probable that Major Emory
or any others who have wavered at a
critical moment will be confirmed.

WHY DON'T HE SAY THE WORD?

The Boston Courier says: "There is
such alarm among the ship owners, in view
of the boldness of privateers Jeff Davis
and Sumpter. If the President desires to
sweep the rebel flag from the surface of
the ocean he has but to say the word, and
a volunteer navy will accomplish the
work in sixty days. There would be no
need of drilling. The men are in the sea-
ports of the North, and the shippings are
abundant."

A lady has arrived at Philadelphia
from her home near Columbus, S.C., hav-
ing fled from apprehension of a slave in-
surrection. She says the people there all
feel that they are living over a smoldering
volcano. So many men have fled, that
in case of trouble, there would not be force
to overcome the slaves. Women and even
children practice with arms, and sleep
with them close at hand. The only ques-
tion has been so excited by the dan-
gers she has passed through, that, altho'
she is less than thirty, her hair is turn-
ing grey.

Useful Receipts.

A hot shovel held over varnished fur-
niture will take out white spots.

Ribbons of any kind should be wash-
ed in cold suds, not rinsed.

A bit of glue dissolved in skim milk
and water will restore old crepe.

A piece of soap rubbed on the hinges
of doors will prevent their creaking.

Scotch snuff put in the holes where
corks come out will destroy them.

A gallon of strong lye put in a barrel
of water will make it as soft as rain water.

Wood ashes and common salt wet
with water will stop the effects of a stove,
and prevent the smoke from escaping.

New Advertisements.

Countess of York and Albany, S. H. Ward,
Examination of School Teachers, John
Jennings, F. D.
To Contractors, Henry Crawford,
Chancery Street, New York.
Reduction of Rates, A. H. Hagan,
Tenders of Lumber and Timber,
Boulton.
Tenders for Building, A. Boulton,
White's Palace, C. D. Hill,
List of Letters, Newmarket.
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Train Time—Newmarket.

Morning South, 8.40 a.m.
Express Train, 8.40 a.m.
Mail Train, 8.40 a.m.
Morning North, 9.11 a.m.
Express Train, 9.11 a.m.
Mail Train, 9.11 a.m.

The Newmarket Era.

Newmarket, Friday, August 9, 1861.

General Summary.

Whicher Council meets at the Wellington Hotel, Aurora, on the 13th inst. Trustees of Schools, throughout the Township should pay particular attention to the notice in another column.

The Leader has backed down from his high Representation by Population pretensions, and now says "it did not say that the Government will introduce a measure to amend the Representation; for official intentions in that regard we are ignorant." It is rich, certainly, to hear the Leader boast of independence of the Ministry, to say the least.

"Every Family Should Have One," is the heading of an advertisement to be found in another column, relating to Sewing Machines, to which we would direct special attention. The low price at which the article is sold, places it within the reach of all. We are reliably informed that upwards of twenty of these machines are now in operation in Newmarket, among Shoemakers, Tailors and private families.

An Old Game Revived.

The deposed Opposition leader is resolved, it seems, to devote his retirement to the revival of the No-Popery cry. The Catholics have excited his ire beyond measure by combining to defeat him, and he is prepared to return to do his utmost to kindle afresh the sectarian antipathies upon which he formerly built his influence. For three years the Pope has lain on the shelf in the *Globe*, while High Protestant professions have slumbered soundly all the time. And the probability is, that had Mr. Brown succeeded in deluding the Catholic body into a continuance of their support to himself, we should have heard no more No-Popery roaring from that quarter. Experience, however, rendered further deception impossible. The Catholics like the Orangemen, lost faith in the pretences of a man who alternately coaxed and bullied them; and the recent election terminated political affinities in that direction. The consequence might have been predicted. Mr. Brown had been civil towards the Catholics, not because the old leaven of intolerance had departed from him, but because expediency seemed to dictate terms of courtesy. The motive having vanished the action changed, and from day to day since the election, the reader of the *Globe* has been able to trace the workings of the old tempter, and to discern the indications of an approaching explosion.—"From the Leader of the 25th ult."

The above comes from the Leader of the 25th ult., and displays most conspicuously the deep hypocrisy of that journal. In 1858, priests, prelates, and laymen were denounced for supporting Mr. Brown, with the bitterest animosity. And its twin brother, the *Patriot*, issued at the same office, urged the removal of those Orangemen who supported Mr. Brown, from their lodges; but now, in the year of grace 1861, he endeavors to blend in sweet and holy union, the orange and green—lovers of the Roman Catholic with the most fulsome praise, yet displaying such glaring inconsistencies as to reveal to the mere casualist, the deepest treachery and hypocrisy. Whatever the Leader may say with regard to the change of tune by Mr. Brown, tells with ten times more force against itself; for who does not recollect its charge of Sunday conference between a Roman Catholic dignitary and Mr. Brown, at the time of the double shuffle? Who is not conversant with its weekly tirades against Mr. McGee, and the church that acknowledges him as an adherent? Faith!—"What is the use of 'pot calling kettle black'?" Those whom the Leader denounced as unworthy of the right of franchise, at the time "Tom Ferguson's Lamb," as they were politely termed, displayed themselves in North Wellington, he now hails exultingly to his bosom; nay more, he boasts now of an union, he then so strongly condemned in Gzo. Brown? And why? Simply because he is paid for denouncing those who oppose the corrupt practices of CARTER-MACDONALD & Co. The York Roads bona obligation must be met, and, to our mind, this is part of the price; no matter how humiliating, the work must be done, and the Leader man has got to do it.

Earl Russell.

From long English papers, we learn the great Whig champion and statesman took leave of his constituents and the House of Commons, on the 23rd ult., to take a rest among the Peers of the realm. In the Upper House, as Earl Russell—"The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, in speaking of the election consequent upon the retirement of Lord John, says:—

"The Tory Lord Mayor of London, who requires to take the seat rendered vacant by Lord Russell, seems to be a young man of 25 instead of being, as he is, close upon 70. On the other hand, the Whigs are striving every nerve to ensure the election of Mr. Western Wood, who is Sir Matthew Wood, who for many years represented the city, and brother to Vice-Chancellor Wood. Lord John Russell recommends him to the

Newmarket Council.

A special meeting of the above Council was held on Monday afternoon, the 6th inst. All the members present. Minutes of last Council meeting read and approved. The Revue said they were not object. Two resolutions submitted in Committee of the whole and lost were entered which was not usual. He could not sign anything but the actual minutes of Council.

Mr. Smith could see no propriety in having them remain there; but the Revue did not like to see them. Mr. Sutherland thought it was correct enough. It made no difference whether they stood upon the minutes or not. The Clerk explained why he put them there, and they were demanded in writing by the Chairman of the Committee of the whole.

Mr. Threlkeld said that when he acted in that capacity in future, he should have all resolutions in writing, particularly while he had to deal with men ready to question every act of the majority. Mr. Smith moved seconded by Mr. Sutherland, that the minutes be confirmed.

The Wheat Crop.

Mr. J. W. COLLINS, Township Clerk of Whitefish, has left us a number of heads of wheat, gathered indiscriminately from his field, an examination of which confirms the opinion we expressed last week, that some of our farmers will not realize half a crop. From the sample left us, we selected a head which shot and blossomed for forty-three kernels, but on examination we found it contained as follows:—

Plump grains, 4
Grains, partially deformed and shrunk, 10
Weevil, 41

Thinking the above extraordinary, we took up another head which looked as if it should contain 32 grains, and the following is the result:—

Grains, plump, 4
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The above is Spring Wheat, and was sown during the first week in April last. The rapid manner in which the weevil has spread amongst us during the past two years, tells but too plainly that our farmers must turn their attention to something else besides growing wheat, for a few years. To add to the misfortune of some, their fall wheat is badly rusted. Taking all these things into consideration, we are confident, that off the same number of acres sown, not so much will be reaped this year as last. Of course we have heard of no one else's being as above.

The root crops, however, promise well, and a large yield is anticipated. Would it not be well for the Agricultural Society to appoint an Investigating Committee, to make a careful examination of the extent of the weevil-time of sowing—kind of grain sown—whether late or early sown which is the most effected, and many other points of interest, and have them reported at the Annual Fall Show, so that farmers might profit by the observations and suggestions that would be offered? The idea strikes us as being one calculated to be of real practical utility—while the information thus obtained will save much valuable time and labor in individual experiments to obtain a desired result.

Kirby's Harvester.—A New Machine.

That labor-saving machines have materially contributed to facilitate farming operations, no one at this day will pretend to deny; the only question among so many rivals is to secure the best adapted to the particular purpose for which it is required. Labor-saving implements for Agricultural work, are altogether, as a whole, of modern growth; and every season energetic and inventive minds and busy hands are employed in supplying valuable improvements to those already in actual use. The latest introduced in this section among our farmers, is a combined Reaper and Mower, manufactured at Buffalo, N.Y., by the Buffalo Agricultural Machine Works. During the week, in company with others, we examined one of these machines on the farm of Messrs. Knight, Esq., and all who have seen it have pronounced it the most perfect for farm use.

In the first place there is no draft, consequently lessening, by perhaps one-third the power usually required to draw the machine; in fact, it appeared to be no harder work for the horses, although the grass was very wet and the rain falling, than to draw an empty market wagon. It is also so portable as to be taken from one field to another, or from one farm to another without difficulty. Secondly, being all iron, except the platform, pole, and seat, and the weight equally divided, so as to give strength and durability with the least weight of iron, it is not cumbersome or bulky; and, at the end of the season, with but very little trouble, may be stowed away in a very small compass. Thirdly, its independent action makes it surpass all other machines yet before the public. The finger-bar works up and down free of the draft, enabling it to go through deep furrows and ditches, among stones and over knolls, without inconvenience to the driver or injury to the machine. It can also be kept at work at any height varying from two to eighteen inches above the ground. The rake's position while reaping is perfectly natural, and he performs his work without wrenching or twisting the body. Another important point is, it cannot be clogged in wet grass. In this respect there is a valuable improvement attached to the guards, which enable the knives to clean themselves; and, as we before observed, having but one wheel, can run into a ditch, while the bar runs on the bank and cuts. No two-wheeled machine can do this. Jointed bars are objectionable on account of extra, and sometimes complicated and cumbersome fittings to hold it and its load. These objections are removed from the machine under consideration. Another important point is, the rake can deliver the grain free from the next swath; a whole field may therefore be cut before it is necessary to commence binding.

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Mr. Threlkeld said that when he acted in that capacity in future, he should have all resolutions in writing, particularly while he had to deal with men ready to question every act of the majority. Mr. Smith moved seconded by Mr. Sutherland, that the minutes be confirmed.

The Wheat Crop.

Mr. J. W. COLLINS, Township Clerk of Whitefish, has left us a number of heads of wheat, gathered indiscriminately from his field, an examination of which confirms the opinion we expressed last week, that some of our farmers will not realize half a crop. From the sample left us, we selected a head which shot and blossomed for forty-three kernels, but on examination we found it contained as follows:—

Plump grains, 4
Grains, partially deformed and shrunk, 10
Weevil, 41

Thinking the above extraordinary, we took up another head which looked as if it should contain 32 grains, and the following is the result:—

Grains, plump, 4
Grains, partially destroyed, 7
Weevil, 48

The above is Spring Wheat, and was sown during the first week in April last. The rapid manner in which the weevil has spread amongst us during the past two years, tells but too plainly that our farmers must turn their attention to something else besides growing wheat, for a few years. To add to the misfortune of some, their fall wheat is badly rusted. Taking all these things into consideration, we are confident, that off the same number of acres sown, not so much will be reaped this year as last. Of course we have heard of no one else's being as above.

The root crops, however, promise well, and a large yield is anticipated. Would it not be well for the Agricultural Society to appoint an Investigating Committee, to make a careful examination of the extent of the weevil-time of sowing—kind of grain sown—whether late or early sown which is the most effected, and many other points of interest, and have them reported at the Annual Fall Show, so that farmers might profit by the observations and suggestions that would be offered? The idea strikes us as being one calculated to be of real practical utility—while the information thus obtained will save much valuable time and labor in individual experiments to obtain a desired result.

Kirby's Harvester.—A New Machine.

That labor-saving machines have materially contributed to facilitate farming operations, no one at this day will pretend to deny; the only question among so many rivals is to secure the best adapted to the particular purpose for which it is required. Labor-saving implements for Agricultural work, are altogether, as a whole, of modern growth; and every season energetic and inventive minds and busy hands are employed in supplying valuable improvements to those already in actual use. The latest introduced in this section among our farmers, is a combined Reaper and Mower, manufactured at Buffalo, N.Y., by the Buffalo Agricultural Machine Works. During the week, in company with others, we examined one of these machines on the farm of Messrs. Knight, Esq., and all who have seen it have pronounced it the most perfect for farm use.

In the first place there is no draft, consequently lessening, by perhaps one-third the power usually required to draw the machine; in fact, it appeared to be no harder work for the horses, although the grass was very wet and the rain falling, than to draw an empty market wagon. It is also so portable as to be taken from one field to another, or from one farm to another without difficulty. Secondly, being all iron, except the platform, pole, and seat, and the weight equally divided, so as to give strength and durability with the least weight of iron, it is not cumbersome or bulky; and, at the end of the season, with but very little trouble, may be stowed away in a very small compass. Thirdly, its independent action makes it surpass all other machines yet before the public. The finger-bar works up and down free of the draft, enabling it to go through deep furrows and ditches, among stones and over knolls, without inconvenience to the driver or injury to the machine. It can also be kept at work at any height varying from two to eighteen inches above the ground. The rake's position while reaping is perfectly natural, and he performs his work without wrenching or twisting the body. Another important point is, it cannot be clogged in wet grass. In this respect there is a valuable improvement attached to the guards, which enable the knives to clean themselves; and, as we before observed, having but one wheel, can run into a ditch, while the bar runs on the bank and cuts. No two-wheeled machine can do this. Jointed bars are objectionable on account of extra, and sometimes complicated and cumbersome fittings to hold it and its load. These objections are removed from the machine under consideration. Another important point is, the rake can deliver the grain free from the next swath; a whole field may therefore be cut before it is necessary to commence binding.

We have thus given our views briefly of the employment, known as Kirby's Harvester, and we think it would be examining it for themselves. It would examine that one will soon exhibit next Fall, at the County Show; meanwhile it may be seen by calling on Dr. Pono, of Newmarket.

Newmarket Council.

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Two highway robbers & Mr. McCallum, who was taken to the hospital, and is now recovering. A bill to prevent amalgamation of the different races of men has been introduced by the Ontario Legislature. The bill is a penal offence for any white person to intermarry with any colored person, whether of the African or Asiatic race.

We are happy to learn from the Quebec Chronicle that Mr. McKellar, M. P. for Kent, has so far recovered as to be able to leave Quebec for the West, where we trust he will soon become entirely content.

The Quebec Chronicle regrets to learn that Mr. David Roblin, late M. P. for Lennox and Addington, is now seriously ill of disease of the heart, at Gaspe, where he went for the purpose of establishing a land and mining company.

Post Office Inspectors.—Mr. Ogle R. Gowan and Mr. Clemon, Ottawa, have been appointed Post Office Inspectors. Mr. Clemon is brother-in-law of Mr. W. F. Powell, and has been formerly an Emigration agent at Ottawa, with a large salary. The office is a sinecure, and will be abolished, we suppose.—Globe.

East York.—The farmers in this neighborhood have commenced harvesting their winter wheat. So far as we are able to learn the yield will be about an average one. The midge has been very destructive in many fields, while others are much injured by the rust. Spring wheat, on the other hand, is not so late, but some of the best crops are about ready. The hay is an excellent crop this year, and is now nearly all housed. The late rains have produced a marked improvement in the Spring crops.—Market Economist, Aug. 1.

Removal of the Bank of Upper Canada.—The business of the Bank of Upper Canada will, on and after to-day, be transacted in the large and commodious premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ross, Mitchell & Co., and situated on Yonge street, between King and Wellington streets. The removal from the old building on Duke street, which has been occupied by the Bank since its organization upwards of forty years ago, took place on Saturday. The new banking house is located in the most central part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal wholesale houses.—Globe.

Charge of Bigamy.—The Rev. John Williams, who created some stir in this city last summer by preaching in the Queen's Park, was taken into custody last evening on a charge of bigamy. The information was lodged against him by the father of a young lady who has recently married, and who has since had reason to believe that Williams has a wife residing in England. The full particulars of the case will, no doubt, be developed at the Police Court to-day, when the case will be brought up for examination.—Leader.

A. S. Cathartes paper says that large numbers of the Hares stationed there have been "pawed" and started into the country, to assist the farmers through haying harvest. One man, a smart, intelligent Englishman—had already earned \$10 by working in a hay field. They came into direct competition with the coloured people, and have succeeded in driving many of them from their accustomed labours. The price of labour has also been lowered by this advent. Formerly from \$1 to \$1.50 per day was the wages; now, all that good hands can command is 50c. per diem and board.

Weekly Commercial Report.
Our market is excited but depressed, and buyers and sellers are waiting further advice from Europe. The late steamer brought news of a decline in price, and this added to a strong inclination to realize on part of a few agents here, brought them down at once twenty five cents per barrel. Unless a more reasonable feeling arises, we fancy, and would therefore advise against further shipments at present time.

Flour.—No. 1 Superfine flour at \$1.60, but sold at 25c lower. Low grades per very much depreciated and highest rate is 50c.

Oats.—Fair demand at 35c, 50c to 55c.

Wheat.—Good No. 3 Spring, 95c to 98c. Small parcels bring from 90c to 95c, ex-cash, and on wheat.

Peas.—Price well maintained, and large lots have been sold at 70c for 60 lbs. of all qualities inferior must submit to a considerable reduction.

Pork.—Dull, and wholesale sales have been made at \$16.50 for Mess; and \$14.25 for Prime Mess.

Butter.—There has been a brisk demand at 15c for prime fine in kegs. Small tins bring a little less.

Asiatic.—Exceedingly dull, and sales have been made at \$1.15 to \$1.50 for Pigs; and \$5.50 to \$6.00 for Pigs.

Cocoa.—There have been few Auction Sales during the past week; but considerable activity has been displayed in the open market. The price of cocoa is now 25c per lb. for "Guaymas" and 20c for "Tobacco." Young Hyons' are held at a high figure. Sugar continues to advance, and with every prospect of higher rates.

Sugar.—Fair to Bright Cuba, 56 75 in 100 lbs. Good Porto Rico sugar, and with every prospect of higher rates.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reduction of Prices
In order to clear out the balance of my
SUMMER DRY GOODS,
I have REDUCED the Price on Fancy
Dresses and Mullins—

Twenty Per Cent.
On the balance of
SUMMER CLOTHING,
I have made a
Reduction of Twelve Per Cent.
As these Reductions are a REALITY
GREAT BARGAINS
Can be obtained by all who require these
goods.

Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Rice
As CHEAP as any other place.
THOMAS A. HARTON.
Newmarket, Aug. 7, 1861.

TENDERS
For Lumber & Timber
TENDERS will be received until the
19th Aug., 1861, for a quantity of Lumber
and Square Timber

For a Town Hall
In the Village of NEWMARKET.
Terms, Bills, and Specifications may be
seen at the Clerk's Office.

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EXAMINATION ON COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS

NOTICE is hereby given, that an examination of Common School Teachers and others, will take place on
Wednesday, the 28th day of August,
At the Court House, in the City of Toronto,
Richmond Hill, and at Newmarket,
at 9 a. m.
Candidates will be required to produce certificates of moral character from their respective ministers, and if Teachers before, also from their respective Trustees.

Dr. McCallum,
Physician, Surgeon and Acupuncture.
Residence, Mount Albert, Township of
East Gwillimburgh.
August 1st, 1861.

Township Notice
The Municipal Council of the Township of
Whitchurch will meet at the
Whitchurch Hotel, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
on Tuesday, the 13th day of August, at
Newmarket, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M.,
and this is to give notice to the
TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
intending to apply to the Council to levy
and collect School Rates, that such application must be made on or before said time of meeting—of which all parties interested are required to give notice in writing accordingly.

J. W. COLLINS,
Town Clerk.
Whitchurch, July 31st, 1861.

GREAT BARGAINS.
SELLING OFF!
THE Subscribers, in order to close the Business of the firm, are now
SELLING OFF!
Their large and extensive Stock of Goods, at
COST FOR CASH.
BOGART, PADFIELD & CO.
Newmarket, August 1st, 1861.

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Newmarket, August 1st, 1861.

SELLING OFF!!

THE subscribers beg to return their thanks to their customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them for the last three years, and in view of the expiration of the Partnership by limitation, they will sell off the whole of their Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes and Ready Made Clothing, at and below cost by the 15th of September.

N.B.—Parties indebted to the subscribers, will confer a favour by settling either by Cash or Note.

SIMPSON & TRENT.
Newmarket, July 17, 1861.

Northern Railway of Canada.
ON and after MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1861
Trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE TORONTO.
Express — 7:00 a.m. Express — 10:40 a.m.
Express — 4:10 a.m. Express — 8:30 p.m.

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.
Express — 5:00 a.m. Express — 1:00 p.m.
Express — 3:00 p.m. Express — 9:40 p.m.

Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7 a.m., connects with new steamer Emily May, on Lake Simcoe, which makes the trip round the Lake to Orillia and returns to Toronto to connect with Mail South same evening to Toronto.

Mail Train also connects daily with steamer Clifton at Collingwood, for Thornbury, Meaford, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound.

J. LEWIS GRANT,
Superintendent.
Northern Railway Office,
Toronto, July 27, 1861.

FOR MAC IS UNDER WAY.
AND IN BOOK TO
Sweep Everything
BEFORE HIM!

THE Subscriber has just determined to clear out the balance of his
SUMMER & SPRING
STOCK
Greatly Reduced Prices.

75 PER CENT. DISCOUNT
Will be allowed on all
CASH PURCHASES.
McMaster's is the only place you can get
23 Lbs. Carolina Rice for \$1.
12 " Currants (new crop) \$1.
12 " Malaga Raisins do. \$1

Just received a splendid and varied assortment of
Harvest Implements!
MAY FORKS,
SNATHS,
RAKES,
MOORE'S CELEBRATED SCYTHES,
BLOOD'S AMERICAN DO.
SCYTHES STONES, &c. &c.

The above mentioned (Blood's American) Scythes will be found quite superior in
QUALITY AND PATTERN.
To anything ever offered in this market.

Wm. MACMASTER, JR.
Newmarket, July 23, 1861.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.
MONEY, TIME AND LABOR SAVED
BY USING THE
Canadian Family
SEWING MACHINE!

Manufactured at Newmarket, C.W.
THIS is the only genuine Canadian Machine in the Province, and is considered by the best judges to be the
CHEAPEST, MOST SIMPLE, MOST DURABLE
MACHINE BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

They can be used on the
Finest Fabrics or Leather
with equal advantage.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED!
These Machines are manufactured by the
Canadian Family Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, at Newmarket, C. W., and have given Universal Satisfaction, and are really the cheapest found by the people.

PRICE (Stand & Treadle complete) \$27.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
To whom a liberal Allowance will be made, thus affording
A BARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY ON A SMALL CAPITAL.

Orders sent by mail punctually attended to. Circulars constantly on hand.
For particulars, address (Post paid) the
"Canadian Family Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company,"
NEWMARKET, C.W.

Farm for Sale!
87 ACRES of Good land—a piece of which is cleared, being part of Lot No. 14, in Lake Concession, North Gwillimburgh. For further particulars apply to Mr. GRIEVE, Newmarket.

All letters to be Post-Paid.
Newmarket, Aug. 1, 1861.

CAUTION!
THE public are hereby cautioned against dealing with any person who is not a member of the firm, as we will not be responsible for any debt he may contract.

JOSHUA BOGART.
Whitchurch, July 26th, 1861.

CAUTION!
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JOSHUA BOGART.
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SIMPSON AND TRENT
Selling Off Great Bargains
In Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
FOR CASH.
NOW IS YOUR TIME!

IMPORTANT TO
SHOEMAKERS & HARNESSE MAKERS.
NEWMARKET TANNERY,
MAIN STREET,
In rear of Mr. Wallis' Harness Shop, opposite the North American Hotel.

THE Subscriber is at present Manufacturing the following kinds of stock, namely:

Heavy and Light Upper Flesh and Black Grain,
Flesh and Black Grain Calf Skins,
Ditto Light and Heavy Harness Leather,
Fair Bridle and Saddle Skirting,
Belting and Loco Leather;

ALSO, FOR SALE, TANNER'S OIL.
N.B.—As the subscriber uses nothing in tanning his stock but pure cold water liquors, he feels confident in recommending it to give satisfaction to the buyer. Also on hand,
An Excellent Lot of Spanish Sole Leather,
Suitable for Summer and Fall Trade. All of the above will be sold on the most
REASONABLE TERMS.

Cash Paid for Hides and Skins.
THOS. FOLEY.
Newmarket, July 11, 1861.

R. FLEMING
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker,
Sign of the Saddle and Collar, Main Street,
Newmarket.

R. FLEMING in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and increasing number of customers for their liberal patronage solicits a continuance. He received a
PRIZE at the **Great Provincial Exhibition,**
held in Toronto, for his manufacture of Harness and Trunks, and is now manufacturing a choice assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Harnesses.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,
Of every description, Whips, &c., &c., constantly kept on hand, as he is determined to give his friends and customers who favor him with their custom, articles of the best quality and lowest price.

AT MODERATE CHARGES.
Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be well paid for your trouble.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Hides and suitable Farm Produce taken in exchange for work
All Orders and Repairs done on the shortest notice. Remember the place, **SIGN OF THE SADDLE AND COLLAR.**
Main-st., Newmarket, July 7, 1861.

Farmers! Farmers! Farmers!
IF YOU want Cheap,
GRASS SCYTHES,
CRADLE SCYTHES,
AND CRADLES,
SNATHS, PITCH FORKS,
RAKES, AND HOES,
DUNG FORKS,
SPADES & SHOVELS

GO TO GRAMM'S
Utilitarian and Fancy Store one door South of Joseph Millard's Furniture Warehouse, where you will find nearly everything you want, Cheap for Cash or Butter and Eggs.

Call and see his **RAT AND MOUSE** Traps, they can't be beat.
Newmarket, July 18th, 1861.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
THE undersigned offers for Sale, that valuable farm in the Township of Innisfil, being the South Half of Lot No. 18, in the 1st Concession, bounded by the Bradford Road and Oxford Station on the North, the Railroad about one mile from each. There are about
70 ACRES cleared,
Well fenced, and under good cultivation. There is a House, with an excellent Frame Barn and other out-buildings erected—and a Fruit Orchard in bearing condition. The place is well watered—ed a living stream running through the farm.

For particulars apply to Robert Jamison, on the premises; or to the undersigned proprietor at Newmarket, **TRUMPY EASE.**

JUDEN ROBINSON.
July 23rd, 1861.

DUGALD CRAWFORD,
THE
PEOPLE'S GROCER,
AND PROPRIETOR OF
REDUCED PRICES.
THANKFUL for past favours, begs to draw the attention of the readers of the Era, to some temporary lots of
NEW TEAS,
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
RICE,
CURRANTS, &c., &c.

Which he is now daily receiving, and which he offers at the following prices:
Refreshing Breakfast Souchong 2s. 3d. a 2s. 6d. per lb.
Soothing Breakfast Souchong 2s. 3d. a 2s. 6d. per lb.
Etherealizing Breakfast Souchong 2s. 3d. a 2s. 6d. per lb.
Soothing Breakfast Souchong 2s. 3d. a 2s. 6d. per lb.

And, from its construction, the best for farinaceous use in the Province.
They are manufactured by the undersigned, at Richmond Hill, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned at Richmond Hill, P. O.
Wm. STOKES.
Kettleby, June 12, 1861.

FOR SALE.
THE below offer for sale the farm, formerly owned by the late Henry Hargreaves, deceased, which is composed of the South West Quarter of Lot 22, in the 5th Con. of Whitchurch, about
30 Acres of which are cleared,
And under good state of cultivation. There is a well watered and a log house on the premises. For particulars apply to the undersigned, on Lot 23, in the same Concession.
COMELY RANDALL.
For Terms and particulars apply to the undersigned at Kettleby, P. O.
Wm. STOKES.
Kettleby, June 12, 1861.

